

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5TH, 1892.

NUMBER 14

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hanky, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.
and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, 101.

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Fumery Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. C. H. ROCKEY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ARBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Ruado Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays: 7:30 p. m.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Office: 70, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor: 10 to 13 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., 7. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:15 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; has returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 31, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Boufuga. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Moniz de Alarant No. 27. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1747. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchement, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 10:30 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Albarras.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—*Sailors Home and Institute*.—No. 1, Travessa do Moura, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Belted services: in English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. *Free and Easy Concert* on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. *Reading room* open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States. Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUIZANDA.

"RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

* CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND 500,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,

Aspinall's Enamel, London;

T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,

Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire.

Godesberger Company, London,

Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,

Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

STEAM SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. O. Box 1154.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 84

COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS.

SÃO PAULO.

Capital 1,000,000\$000

General Plumbers.

Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.

Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.

Direct importers from Europe and United States.

Show room and technical office:

Rua Direita No. 47

Warehouse and Work Shop:

Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commission Merchants

Steam Ship Agents

Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1798.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1880.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, NAME CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAWN, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
With SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PREPARED COSTS.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of
service, and are built according to standard gauges and
temperatures. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly
interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 9 de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides
possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in
this country by reason of the fact that explosion not being
injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-
vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and
more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoma

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on
22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000
Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car
equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes
since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force	£ 160,000,000
Assets	27,000,000
Surplus	5,000,000
New business 1891	46,000,000

Harold Sorby,

Manager for Brazil.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISHON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
 PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
 AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 HAMBURG,
 Messrs. J. H. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA,

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,
1st floor (Provisionally)

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realized do..... 900,000
 Reserve fund..... 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←
DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.	and correspondents.
	Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.	
	M. A. von Rothschild, Soloth, Frankfurt a. M.	
	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.	
England.....	International Bank of London, Limited London.	
	Wm. Handl & Sons & Co., London.	
	Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.	
	Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.	
France.....	Heine & Co., Paris.	
	Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.	
Spain.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.	
Belgium.....	H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.	
	Banca Generale, branches and correspondents.	
Italy.....	Meunier & Co., Naples.	
Portugal.....	Banco Lisboa & Agros and correspondents.	
United States.....	G. Amsick & Co., New York.	
Uruguay.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.	
Argentina.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.	
	Deutsche Uelsterse Bank, do.	

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current:
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah,
Directors.

March 1892

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000
 Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO
 Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
 FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTOVÃO
 Cotton, wool and silk goods.
 FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
 Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-wares, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM PLUMINENSE

Gimps, finges, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen

ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS: J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succ. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 78, Rua 1º de Março. Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORATE ST.
London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Paid up capital..... 800,000
 Reserve fund..... 225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
 Correspondents in New York and all the principal cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every species of Banking business

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
 Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia
 General Debility, Anemia
 and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness, whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels & Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saravia
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.
 Railway Material.
 Rolling Stock.
 Machinery.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
 NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
 LONO DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
 manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors

American Commercial Envelopes,
 made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund..... 1,328,751
 Uncalled capital..... 2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870
 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund..... £ 480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

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Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

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 Perfumeries and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £ 2,000,000
 Accumulated Funds..... £ 6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
 March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Ruade S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

W. HAWKESWORTH CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

Specialties:—Location and construction of Railways;
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CHALK & COONAN, SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.

(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for

Casa Lupton

Banco dos Lavradores

(Secção Commercial).

ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,

Agent for Brazil.

Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.

P. O. Box. 954.

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

(Late "The River Plate Times.")

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888

The only newspaper in the English language published in the Republic of Uruguay.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER.

Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Godes-Berger.—Godes-Berger is an effervescent mineral water which flows from the spring of this name situated near the old castle of Godes-Berg, opposite the seven mountains of the Rhine. This water is very pure, being absolutely free of organic substances and is the most agreeable water to drink by itself or mixed with milk or syrups of fruits, wines or spirits. Although not a medicinal water, the use of Godes-Berger is quite beneficial to those who suffer from weakness of nerves, indigestion, gout or rheumatism.

This natural sparkling water is the royal crown table water, supplied to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, under Royal Warrant.

The sole importer and exclusive agent of this famous water in Brazil is Mr. William Rahm, who has established an extensive depot at No. 8 Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco in this city. Mr. Rahm, besides making a specialty of Godes-Berger, imports also a choice assortment of fine Rhine wines, French liquors, and German delicatessen. It is a pleasure to recommend an establishment as this which sells only the best and purest viands and potables.

Carlsberg Beer.—Since its first introduction many years ago, the Carlsberg beer has increased wonderfully in popular favor. This is owing to the fact that it is one of the best brands sold in the Rio de Janeiro market and justly enjoys the reputation of being the best Danish beer made. The great brewery at Copenhagen turns out immense quantities of the amber nectar which finds immediate consumption wherever sent. At Rio de Janeiro, the sole importers, Messrs. Chr. Heckscher & Co., have established a large depot at No. 1 B Rua Theophilo Otton, where they serve the continually growing demand for this beer. The Carlsberg was awarded the grand prize at the Paris exposition in 1878. Its fine flavor and its entire freedom from deleterious ingredients render it a delightful beverage and recommend it particularly as a desirable drink in this climate. It has been submitted to repeated analyses both in Denmark and Brazil and the results of all these analyses have agreed that the Carlsberg contains not the slightest trace of salicylic acid or any harmful properties.

South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau.—The special object of this Bureau is to promote the introduction of the latest and best inventions and induce those manufacturers and exporters who have hitherto neglected this market to compete for a share of the trade. Advertising is recognized as a necessity among all successful men of business of the present day.

There are many prosperous and wealthy business men in the world who will acknowledge that their success has been due to the right kind of advertising. Everyone knows of some remarkable cases of this kind coming within his own observation. Reference is not needed to the phenomenal prosperity of Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who began business with faith in printer's ink, and whose faith has only strengthened with time.

The object of this bureau is to enable the manufacturer or his exporter to reach the trade in the most effective way and to secure the most advantageous returns. That this bureau can be instrumental in serving the extension of trade within the territory of its operations goes without saying. It pays to advertise and it pays to use the best mediums of advertising.

This bureau will cover the four republics of Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay. The people of these countries are as alive to the best and latest in all branches of manufactures as in any other part of the world. Printer's ink has been used with enterprise in Argentine, producing excellent results. Splendid results can be obtained in Brazil if similar enterprise is shown. Particularly to-day Brazil is materially in better condition than she ever was. Her immense crops will enable her to be a large buyer. The manufacturer has but to seize this opportunity of securing his share of patronage. Let him herald his goods to the country through its press, the most legitimate and efficient advertising medium. When once he has introduced his goods and has secured their acceptance, it is difficult to dislodge them. The trade he now establishes will increase with years. Brazil's prosperity is just beginning; her resources have scarcely begun to be developed. With progressive development and more immigration, each year her exportation will increase and her buying capacity will enlarge.

There is no direction in which you may look but what you will note that Brazil is on the threshold of expansion. Her coffee plantations are adjusting themselves to the system of free labor and are already giving evidence of increase in numbers and in yield. Her sugar productions can be raised to enormous proportions. Her rubber and cotton are the source of much wealth. There are a thousand and one things of the forest, the field and the farm, which remain to be developed in the near future, which perhaps in themselves alone will not reach large amounts but in the aggregate will assume formidable figures.

Her mineral wealth which her geologists have declared to be limitless, has scarcely been touched.

Let out of the question the gold and silver deposits, there are exhaustless iron fields and coal measures to be opened and developed. These alone will give Brazil an impulse that her most sanguine citizens do not realize. Only recently the iron mines of Antonio Pereira, near Ouro Preto in Minas Geraes, passed into the hands of a company which proposes to develop them. The increase in productions in these different departments will necessitate the development of the transportation systems, and will require the multiplication of railroads in the more thickly settled communities and the building of lines in new territories. The era of prosperity which is dawning will be lasting because this country is vast in extent and limitless in resources.

There is no better field to-day than Brazil to which the manufacturer can turn for the cultivation of trade.

Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosario, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$25.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (post when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1892.

NATURALLY everybody is concerned at the high prices ruling for all articles of food, so that any sensible measure of the government in crushing attempts to foster a monopoly, would be received by the public with much satisfaction. It is, however, certain that the decision of the minister of finance in determining the limit of 30 days instead of three months for the consumption of food supplies and of all articles easily subject to deterioration, will not attain the end in view. The importing merchant will most likely lose heavily by the forced sale of his merchandise within the specified time of 30 days, which is presumed to be the object of the minister's resolution, but it must not be forgotten that if the retailer effects cheap purchases, it does not necessarily follow that the consumer will obtain any advantage in his purchases of household supplies. For instance, the principal article of food imported, *carne secca*, is being sold by importers at 450 to 500 reis per kilo., whilst the price actually demanded in the shops is 1500 per kilo., and many similar examples of other articles could be given showing the enormous profits, which are being realised by the shopkeepers. Whether we agree or disagree with the municipal council's idea of establishing retail stores about the city, need not now be discussed, but if such stores are properly managed we consider they should prove very effective in checking the unreasonable demands of the shopkeepers. If anything is done to lessen the present high cost of living, the shopkeepers must first be induced, or obliged, to forego a portion of their large profits; to impose such a condition on importers as that proposed by the minister is likely to do more harm than good, and the effects will soon be apparent, as with such a threat pending the orders, for food supplies from other countries, have doubtless been cancelled, or curtailed, so that some scarcity will ensue, and prices must then advance still further, hence we cannot too strongly recommend the immediate modification of the minister's order.

THE failure of a manufacturing company here to raise a loan has apparently brought the tiresome question of *industria nacional* again before the public, and it is even suggested that government help might be extended to this delicate patient that appears to be constantly threatened with collapse. The manufacturers of Brazil made a terrible out-cry when exchange was ruling at high rates, because the importers were underselling them: they are now apparently inclined to raise an equally loud out-cry, because the low exchange increases the cost of their imported machinery and partially-prepared stuffs, while it has also caused an advance in the price of native produce, wages, etc. What can be done for such an industry as this so-called *nacional*? To us it seems ludicrously connected with the famous definition of an amphibious animal: "one that could not live on land, and died in the water!" The whole matter of manufacturing in Brazil is dependent on the proper management of those mills that were established to avail of Brazilian cotton, and that these require no assistance is proved by the dividends of 12 per cent. per annum declared by the Alliança and Carioca companies, both of which are virtually under British management. Those mills that started in competition with the already established companies are heavily handicapped by the low exchange, but it is certainly questionable as to whether they would not act sensibly in meeting the actual realized loss. As for the ridiculous companies organized to make silk goods, trimmings, tinware and dozens of other articles for the production of which everything must be imported, surely no sensible person can argue that they merit assistance at the cost of the Brazilian taxpayer. In the hey-day of company-organizing it appeared that the admirers of Gen. Ruy Barbosa's various sky-rocket measures procured a copy of the customs tariff, and organized companies to manufacture every article imported, when the duties on such appeared to leave a profit between those levied on the raw material and on the manufactured goods. What assistance can be claimed for these speculators? We have never objected to the establishment of cotton mills in Brazil. The much higher wages to be paid here would be a set-off to a part of the duties on imported goods, and the raw material is a native product; but we have, and will always contest that any other branch of textile manufacture can be established here without hardship to the consumer, who must pay the manufacturer a profit on goods that can be elsewhere obtained cheaper and better. Gen. Barbosa frankly declared his tariff was protective; if Gen. Peixoto's secretary of finance allows himself to be induced to extend more protection, or to add in a direct form the *industria nacional*, he will commit an error that can only result in the benefit of the few to the prejudice of the many.

We have now entered upon the last quarter of the coffee crop year of 1891-92 and the persistency, with which exchange rates around 12d is disquieting. The exports of coffee from Rio and Santos during the past nine months have been large, and that the gold value of these exports has been absorbed without the slightest improvement in the exchange value of the Brazilian currency is a fact that invites study and investigation. The wild financiering of the provisional government, and the lunacy that attacked a part of the population of Rio in 1890 and 1891 unsettled confidence and no doubt led to withdrawal of foreigners' money that had been invested here, but this drain, alone, cannot explain the fact that the gold

equivalent of nearly 6,000,000 bags of coffee has disappeared, and one *milreis* is now worth less in gold than it represented nine months ago. What has become of the eighteen millions of pounds sterling that the coffee shipments of Rio and Santos represent? No one appears to know, and no one appears to care. The general answer to the question for an explanation of a drop in the gold value of the *milreis*, is "want of confidence." But it is difficult to obtain an explanation as to whether the "confidence" is lacking in respect to the government, or to the financial position, or both. Presuming the government has lost the confidence of the mercantile class. A merchant living in dread of a revolution that will certainly cause material loss, and possibly entail personal danger, would, we should suppose, reduce his business to the utmost extent. If the returns of the Rio custom house are of any use, importations of foreign goods continue at least on the same scale as a twelve month ago. It is true that more *encomenda* business is doing or, to put it more plainly, more sales on a gold basis are being made, but it is a fact that so far this year the returns of the customs duties collected show no falling off in the amount of imports. A want of confidence in the financial position is more justifiable, but even this appears a trifle exaggerated. We have a mass of irredeemable paper currency; so we have had ever since the commencement of the Paraguayan war, to go no further back into history. We have had the wildest description of speculation; so we had in the seventies, although to a less extent and then based on the product of large coffee crops. A loan, internal or foreign, will be a necessity before long; under the Empire the periodical appearance of a loan was received as a matter of course, and was well understood to be the consolidation of already incurred debt. Other reasons for the "want of confidence" might be met with like parallels from Brazilian financial history. We surely cannot be suspected of endorsing the financial policy of the men that fortuitous circumstances placed at the head of the Brazilian republic, but it does appear to us that even the indiscretions—to use no harder expression—of these men have not reduced the country to any approach to the condition of the Argentine Republic. The tax-payer may have been plundered, and the consumer reduced to straits unknown under the Empire, but Brazil has reduced its obligations abroad, and were it now to apply to foreign markets for a loan would not have cast into its teeth the reproach of defaulting upon the service of its loans, nor of defaulting confiding investors beyond the sea. Full of faults as the men in power, past and present, have shown themselves here, speaking as foreigners, and from this point of view, we must say we think the "want of confidence" motive is carried a trifle too far.

From The Argentine News, Rosario, March 19th.

THE HIRSCH COLONISTS IN ARGENTINA.

Before Baron Hirsch proceeds further with his colonization scheme in this country, it were well for him and the colonists under him to know what they are coming to, and what risks and responsibilities they are likely to encounter.

A few weeks ago a half-savage vagrant at Moseville (in this province) went to the house of one of the colonists, a German, if we are not mistaken, and attempted to outrage a young woman who was there. The girl's father went to the rescue, and was stabbed to the heart, being instantly killed, other persons in the house being variously injured. The consequence was that a number of the colonists, being naturally exasperated, and also naturally desirous of justice at the hands of the local authorities, captured the brutal murderer and lynched him on the spot. We now hear that 30 of these men have been arrested, and sent prisoners to Santa Fé, where heaven only knows how long they may be kept in vile captivity for having had the manhood to defend their houses and to rid the country of a monster with no better instincts than those of a wolf.

The case of these editors who have been torn from their homes and their families and treated with so much indignity reflects discredit on the country and on its authorities, who appear thereby as the complainers of crime and the protectors of criminals, but it may be the case of any man in the country tomorrow or any day. We would have it understood that in this country it is regarded as a crime, and it is punished worse than bank-robbing or assassination to defend one's life, one's neighbor, or the honor of one's daughter. If, knowing these things, and aware of the fact that provincial authorities are powerless to cope with crime, people choose to come and seek their fortunes here, let them come and be welcome by all means, but if they are not willing to run the risks we have referred to they would do better by seeking their fortunes elsewhere, where the powers that be are either more active or less sensitive than they are in this part of the world.

From *The Buenos Aires Herald*, March 31st.

ARGENTINE PROSPECTS.

We are unable to discover any improvement in the disposition or ability of those who administer the government of the country, or, consequently, any improvement in the management of the country, or the outlook for the future, except what comes from necessity? We are, for example, economical as compared with what we have done, not because we have become wise or have done this of choice, but because we are compelled to be so from sheer want of means to the contrary. This will serve the same end as if it were the result of wisdom, and will be found to be an important factor in the development of events. The natural resources of the country are being developed by those who, seeking private gains, confer a public good. This, so far as it has any influence at all, is almost entirely in our favor and tends to improve the situation. These are the only elements of improvement of which we know. We have not improved our administration of finances, but have, on the contrary, gone from bad to worse, and there has not been for many years a minister of finance who has so trodden upon law, principle, equity and expediency as the present minister; not one who has been guilty of so many financial heresies, and no one who has so shamelessly violated what he has known to be sound finance. So far as the administration of government goes we do not know what it has done to make matters better. It has not punished any previous crimes against government or the public, has not stirred an inch in hunting down fraud and corruption, but has gone up in the old beaten tracks of its predecessors, adhering to all heresies. This is the situation at the present time, and these are the forces in operation which affect us now and will give direction to our future. Under these circumstances, what will and what must be our future? How far will the favorable elements or factors we have mentioned counteract the mischievous forces of a bad government? The question is of the hour, into which conjecture must enter more or less. We confess we see no ground for expectation that speedily relief or great change for the better will come. We have yet lessons to learn from greater adversity, and we have not so much as reached the conclusions that we are on a bad road; indeed, we are not looking towards it, but rather to deliverance. So long as we are steadily wandering away from the point whither to reach, we certainly shall not get nearer until we go round the world and come up on the other side. We are still wrong, radically wrong, in nearly all directions of public administration, and so long as we continue to sow to the wind we shall reap the whirlwind.

THE MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY.

The following remarks of the chairman of the above company addressed to the shareholders at the meeting held in London on the 4th ult., are very interesting:

The Chairman said: Your directors feel how great must be your disappointment at the result of the meeting this evening. The result of our business for the past year, and you can well understand how much they themselves regret having submitted such unsatisfactory accounts for your approval. Since the circulation of our report we have received several letters from shareholders in which it was impossible—indeed, unnecessary—to reply, our meeting being so close at hand. Amongst other remarks made, we are accused of optimism, and inferring that we had misled our friends. Now, I would wish to say that your directors have been careful to make no statement which they could not fully justify. I have taken the trouble to look back to the several reports issued since I have had the honor of occupying the chair, and I have also read the statements made by me at our yearly meetings, and am unable to find one single sentence I would wish to withdraw. I find that in 1888, when we proposed to you the reconstruction of our bank, we called your attention to the then low quotation of our shares, which was £3 5s. for the share with £6 paid up; and we continued to express a hope that in the event of your accepting our recommendation to issue new shares with reduced liability and only £4 paid, such shares would prove better market value than the then existing shares with £6 paid. When we next met, in 1889, the reconstruction scheme having been carried out, our new issue of shares, with £4 paid, were worth £4 15s., and some few sold at £5 and upwards, to say nothing of a further sum of 10s. per share which had been returned to you. We were also able to pay a dividend of 6 per cent., and during the course of that year to return you a second 10s. per share, whilst the progress of our bank continued to be most satisfactory. I will now briefly call attention to our latest statement. Our subscribed capital remains as before, £750,000, whilst the sum paid up is £375,000, an increase of £75,000 over that of the previous year.

When making the call of £1 per share last June, we explained that the money was required to strengthen our financial position in consequence of the lock-up of funds in Portugal. Our acceptances and sums due to customers are £1,336,639, against last year £1,170,000, showing a considerable reduction in our liabilities, it having been our

desire to limit our engagements as much as possible. Cash in hand and at call is £116,767, against £171,363 last year; bills receivable, loans, etc., £1,580,515, against £2,342,796 last year, whilst our premises account, after writing off, as usual, £359, figures as £14,350. Profit and loss account shows a surplus of £12,329 against £11,611. This arises from a small increase in salaries, &c., and in necessary repairs to our premises. Directors' remuneration, income-tax, &c., £3,437, against £3,866. We deeply regret having to submit an unfavorable result of our last year's business. Our service has been lost, as well as the balance of our earnings of the past year, whilst, in addition, we have to ask your consent to the reduction of your paid-up capital by the sum of £75,000, so that, in the event of your approval of our recommendation, we shall in the future have 100,000 shares of £9 instead of £10 each, thus reducing the nominal capital of the bank to £900,000, whilst the subscribed capital will remain £1,170,000, and the £1,580,515, the liabilities remaining at £5 per share, or £375,000, and, as explained in our report, we propose seeking legal authority thus to reduce the nominal capital of the bank by the sum of £100,000 and to write off the £75,000 or £1 per share for the past year, by adopting the course we expect we shall at once become a dividend-paying company.

You will be naturally desirous of learning how we came to meet with so serious a loss. Our business with Portugal has been extensive and profitable for several years past, we doing a considerable amount with the bank by which we suffer so severely. Their paid-up capital was close upon £900,000; they enjoyed good credit, and had advanced regularly to the end of 1890; and they had been for some time largely interested in the Royal Portuguese Railway Company, which was controlled by a Paris board of directors, the majority of its shares being held in France. The Portuguese were desirous of securing the control of their line, and that it should be managed by a board of their own selection at Lisbon, and with this view they began to purchase largely of its shares on the Paris Bourse, the Banco Lusitano and its friends taking a leading part in the operation, and having secured a majority of voting power, they were enabled to carry out the object they had in view. When in the early part of last year the shares began to decline in Paris, the bank appears to have acted, in conjunction with the Portuguese Railway, in endeavoring to support their value, and for this purpose they had to provide large sums of money, the government and the Bank of Portugal both advancing a considerable amount. These efforts were of no avail, the railway shares continued to decline, no one at the time suspecting the real position of either the bank or the railway company, both of which had up to the close of 1890 paid regular dividends, whilst the credit enjoyed by the railway had enabled them to raise very large sums of money in France against deposit of its shares and debentures. Whilst these transactions were being carried on, serious monetary crisis arose in Portugal, the bank notes being no longer exchangeable for gold, and it became evident that the position of affairs was most unsatisfactory.

A moratoria had been decreed for two months, exempting all from meeting their engagements if desirous of availing of it. During my stay in Lisbon, which I visited in May, I discovered that many of the bank's notes had been received by the bank for our account, but not remitted. Fortunately, I was in time to secure a considerable amount not then paid over to them. The old board of directors of the bank had been dismissed, and new members elected, who are making a most searching inquiry into its position. The late chairman, a peer of the realm, is in prison, whilst the other members are out on bail, and we can but await the report to be issued by the new board. I regret, however, to hear that the late directors have withdrawn a very considerable sum for their own purposes. As regards the assets of the old bank, we are unable to advise any further realization; but as they mainly consist in freehold land in Manchester, we must exercise some further patience."

UNITED STATES CONSULAR CERTIFICATES.

We learn that the United States Consul General at this port has issued the following circular to exporters here:—

SIRS,—I have to call your attention to further instructions received from Washington with reference to currency certificates attached to Consular Invoices.

My last note had reference to a change in form only of such certificates. I am now instructed to waive the requirement of a currency certificate in all cases where the value of the currency does not affect the dutiable value of the merchandise. In cases where the goods, upon entry, are subject to *ad valorem* duties, this value is affected and these certificates are required. But in all those cases where the invoice closely covers goods entitled to admission free of duty, or upon payment of specific duty only, it will be left to the option of the shipper of such goods to obtain a currency certificate or to dispense with it. In cases of doubtful classification, as well, the wishes of the shipper will be considered. He takes the risk, however, in refusing a certificate, of having the goods held up at the port of entry until a certificate is produced, in case the appraisers decide that they are subject to *ad valorem* duty.

Let me suggest that in case of coffee, the chief export of this Consular district, there can be no doubt, by virtue of present treaty arrangements, as to its free entry. The currency certificate then can be dispensed with and the invoice fee reduced accordingly. I shall be glad to act according to the wishes of the shipper. The Departments' order is on file in this Consulate General, and is open to your inspection.

I am, Gentlemen, etc., etc.,

O. H. DOCKERY,
Consul General.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine government has recently received 48 Krupp guns 5000 projectiles for them from Europe.

It has been arranged that the Belgrano Municipality shall pay its debt to the Belgrano Gas Company half in bonds and half in cash, and that the price of the gas shall henceforth be increased by one-half.

The important question of the naturalisation of foreigners is coming to the front in Uruguay. Two or three of the native journals have been discussing it of late, and it is said that a number of legislators intend to bring forward a bill dealing with it.

The passengers by the *Dextera*, released from quarantine, have published a strong protest against their treatment on Flores Island, where, they say, they were charged at the rate of a first-class hotel, and treated worse than if in the meanest hostelry. The old story.—*Montevideo Times*, March 22nd.

The Argentine government has issued a decree giving the conversion office the exclusive management of the issue of notes of less than a dollar, and the Bank of the Nation is to deliver to it all the notes of that class in its possession and the contracts for printing notes. The Bank has to pay to the Treasury 6% on its circulation, but the government pays the bank 3% and out of this the bank is to pay for printing the notes, etc.

The "Brimswick" Company, in order to get the statutes of the company approved by the Argentine Government, had to deposit \$6,000 in the National or some other bank. The deposit was made in the National Bank, the statutes were approved, and the company went to have the deposit returned, as an obligatory judicial deposit, but the Solicitor to the Treasury says that it was "voluntary" deposit inasmuch as the money might have been paid into any other bank.

A short time ago the local Board of Maldonado, in reply to a petition from the vice-consul, allowed the United States navy to arrange and enclose a small cemetery on the uninhabited island of Gorritio, for the burial of their seamen who might die when in these waters. The Minister of Government has now written a sharp note to the Board, informing them that the jurisdiction over all the islands belongs to the Ministry of War and Marine, and ordering them peremptorily to revoke the permission granted.

The passengers of the R. M. S. *Thames* were much pleased with their treatment while in quarantine on Martin Garcia Island. The officials did everything possible to alleviate the tedium of their quasi-imprisonment. They had horses for riding about the island; a piano was lent to them and they had concerts and dances. The food and wine supplied were good, the beds and linen were clean, and, in fact, everything was satisfactory. The total cost for each passenger for ten days board and lodging was only \$68.

Though the total requirements for the service of the interest and amortization of capital of the foreign and home debts, including the guarantees of railroads, would absorb nearly £70,000 monthly, the amortization has not to be attended to for the present; and up to date the 45% of the collection of the Custom House made by the London and River Plate Bank, has yielded the sum of \$200,028.67. This is nearly \$80,000 more than the amount required to pay the first coupon due on the 1st May and we have still all the month of April to run as well as the three months before the second coupon is due, towards which this superabundant will also go, and which will certainly make up for any deficiencies in the Custom House dues in the month of June and July, when they are generally small.—*Trinidad News*.

Sir Vincent Barrington, a well-known philanthropist, is at present in Buenos Aires, endeavoring to establish there a branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association, mainly intended for the immediate assistance of persons injured or wounded by crime or accident. It is said that he will also visit Montevideo with the same object. In that case, his first task must be to obtain a repeal of the inexpressible savage and murderous police custom, which still disgraces this city, of not allowing wounded persons to be touched or relieved in any way until the arrival of the "authorities." We think that if Sir Vincent was to procure the assistance of a few diplomatic representatives to call the attention of government to the matter, which affects foreign residents as much as natives, a reform might be attained. But until this abominable custom is abolished all his efforts will be labour in vain.—*Montevideo Times*, March 23rd.

A very curious case of shooting occurred on the last day of Carnival at the "Aldao" station. On the day in question a ploughman on S. Ostione's estate, named Juan, went to the local grocery store for a drink of wine. Whilst he was there someone drenched him with a pail of water. Being taken by surprise, Juan, who had been hard at work all day, not thinking of Carnival, lost his temper and threw something back at his assailant. This caused a disturbance, and in the end, someone fired a shot, and Juan, feeling himself wounded, tied a handkerchief round his head, and resumed the discussion over his half-pint. On the following day, Wednesday, he worked all day at his plough, and during half the day following he did the same, throwing something back at his assailant. This caused a disturbance, and in the end, someone fired a shot, and Juan, feeling himself wounded, tied a handkerchief round his head, and resumed the discussion over his half-pint. 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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 2nd, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
214,000,000	Jan.-July	5	Aplicação de 1900	200-1,000	1,000,000	999,000-1,000,000
107,500,000	Jan.-July	4	do gold	200-1,000	1,115,000	1,114,000-1,117,000
119,000,000	Jan.-July	4	do gold	1,000	1,400,000	1,400,000-1,400,000
10,157,500	Apr.-Oct.	4 1/2	Gold Loan 1895	1,000	1,150,000	1,150,000-1,150,000
31,612,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1895	1,000	1,180,000	1,180,000-1,180,000
10,654,000	Jan.-July	4	State of Rio de Janeiro	500-2,000	100%	120% -

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200	196	
1,800,000	do	6 1/2	Bragança	200	195	
4,900,000	do	5	Campos and Canagala	200	195	
1,133,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Geral do Brasil	200	195	45 000-75 000
1,167,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	do	200	195	3 500-4 000
63,495,000	Jan.-July	5	Juiz de Fora and Patru	200	194	
200,000	do	5	Leopoldina	200	194	
4,125,000	Mar.-Sept.	5	do	200	194	
1,600,000	Jan.-July	5	do	200	194	
4,137,000	Feb.-Aug.	5	do	200	194	
6,075,000	Jan.-July	5	do	200	194	
4,177,450	Apr.-Oct.	5	do	200	194	
650,000	Jan.-July	5	do	200	194	
4,781,500	Jan.-July	5	do	200	194	
426,553	do	5	do	200	194	
483,100	do	5	do	200	194	
240,000	Apr.-Oct.	5	do	200	194	
234,800	Jan.-July	5	do	200	194	
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200	194	
19,000,000	Jan.-Dec.	7	Central-Sul	200	194	
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Puça	200	194	
1,500,000	Jan.-July	8 1/2	Quinara	200	195	200 000
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio de Janeiro	200	195	
1,060,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alfama	200	220	
1,138,000	May-Nov.	7	Brasil Industrial	200	220	190 000-210 000
1,000,000	May-Nov.	7	Caraca	200	220	210 000
564,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Confiança Industrial	200	220	
600,000	Jan.-July	7	Confiança Industrial	200	220	
450,000	Jan.-July	7	Petropolis	200	220	
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pão Grande	200	220	
3,000,000	Jan.-July	7	Progr. Industrial do Brasil	200	220	
308,000	Jan.-July	7	Rio de Janeiro	200	220	
2,500,000	May-Nov.	6 1/2	S. Christovão	200	195	
350,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	195	
675,000	Jan.-July	6	União Industrial S. Sebastião	200	198	
197,000	Jan.-July	6	S. Jerônimo	200	95	
437,500	Jan.-July	6	MISCELLANEOUS	200	95	
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	Agrícola do Rio de Janeiro	200	80	50 000
3,000,000	Jan.-July	6	Arquitetônica	200	80	50 000
267,400	Jan.-July	6	Banco de Viçosa do Brasil	200	23	30 000
1,000,000	Jan.-July	6	Banco de Viçosa do Brasil	200	23	30 000
400,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Brasil Agrícola	200	195	
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	7 1/2	Contratadora e Esportes, gold	200	160	85 000
61,155,000	Jan.-July	6	Empresa de Obras Públicas	200	160	
8,000,000	do	6	do	200	160	
450,800	do	6	do	200	160	
1,604,400	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Doca de Pedro II	200	190	
450,000	Jan.-July	6	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaé	200	190	
600,000	Jan.-July	6	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon.	200	190	
450,000	Jan.-July	6	Melhoramentos U. de Nicti	200	185	
450,000	Jan.-July	6	Nacional de Oleos	200	185	
450,000	Jan.-July	6	Nova Indústria	200	240	
450,000	Jan.-July	6	Salvamento do Rio	200	240	
450,000	Jan.-July	6	Serviços Marítimos	200	240	

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000	950,000	...	União	...	200	210,000	
20,000,000	20,000,000	...	Lloyd Brasileiro, reg.	12 1/2% Jan. 91	200	250,000	
14,000,000	8,000,000	...	do	12 1/2% Jan. 91	200	180,000	
5,000,000	4,000,000	...	Brasileira e Estrangeira de fene	...	40	48,000	
6,000,000	1,300,000	...	Nic. Navegação Costeira	...	150	150	
...	...	...	Nitro e Sul	12 1/2% Jan. 91	40	55,000	

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	210,000	20,448	Alfama	28000-july 91	200	23000	—
3,000,000	250,000	24,714	Argos Fluminense	28 000-Jan. 91	250	360 000	—
9,000,000	200,000	45,572	Atlant	500-july 91	10	8 000	—
9,000,000	200,000	10,000	Bonanza	1 000-Jan. 89	20	10 000	—
4,000,000	192,781	Confiança	2 000-july 91	30	11 000	—	—
9,000,000	330,000	Fideliade	15 000-july 91	115	600 000	—	—
5,000,000	198,000	Geral	12 000-Jan. 91	100	131 000	—	—
9,000,000	210,000	150,000	do	4 000-july 91	40	47 000	30 000 -
2,000,000	200,000	19,000	Industria	1 500-july 91	15	18 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	300,000	Integridade	2 000-Jan. 91	100	180 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	4,754	Lealdade	1 800-Jan. 90	10	9 000	—
9,000,000	750,000	120,501	Previdente	3 000-Jan. 91	30	21 000	—
5,000,000	350,000	24,351	União Com. dos Varejistas	5 000-july 91	20	47 000	— 185
1,000,000	100,000	26,372	União Industrial S. Sebastião	5 000-july 91	10	9 000	—
9,000,000	210,000	11,413	Vigilância, com voto	750-july 91	10	9 000	—

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000	1,000,000	...	Alagoas	...	400	25,000	
1,600,000	300,000	...	Calo Frio	...	40	43,000	
2,000,000	300,000	...	Cataguases	...	40	7,000	
60,000,000	12,000,000	...	Estr. e S. Paulo de Chopim	...	70	1,000	
300,000,000	60,000,000	...	Geral do Brasil	...	200	1,300	
...	...	...	do	...	200	1,300	
60,000,000	...	8,520	Goyaz to Mato Grosso	...	200	16,000	
800,000	200,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jerônimo	...	25	120,000	
3,000,000	500,000	...	Nordeste do Brasil	...	40	60,000	
40,000,000	8,000,000	...	Norte de S. Paulo	...	40	9,000	
14,000,000	1,400,000	6,705,000	do 2 series	...	200	800,000	14,500
60,000,000	...	7,700,000	do 3 series	...	60	...	
...	11,073,750	...	do 3 series	...	50	45,000	
8,000,000	1,600,000	...	Pernambuco	...	40	45,000	
30,000,000	6,000,000	...	Pegonha to Alaxi	...	40	50,000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	...	Quilombo	Int-Jan. 91	200	80,000	
6,000,000	1,200,000	...	Rio de Janeiro	3 1/2-June 90	200	250,000	200 000
38,000,000	12,000,000	...	Sorocabana	3 1/2-June 90	40	7,000	64 000
...	5,000,000	...	do prolongation	...	40	75,000	
13,000,000	2,400,000	...	Teresopolis	...	100	...	
3,000,000	900,000	...	Tijuna	...	100	...	
1,600,000	1,180,173	32,302	União Valenciana	6 1/2-Feb. 84	20	26,000	
3,000,000	600,000	...	Viçosa e P. do Alencar	...	150	22,000	23 500
100,000,000	...	...	Vieira Pereira Sapatista	...	200	200,000	
6,000,000	3,900,000	...	Viçosa Rio e S. Paulo	...	200	...	
...	...	...	TRAMWAYS	...	200	200,000	
5,000,000	5,000,000	...	Caraca	14,000-Jan. 91	200	200,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Corcovado hotel	3 000-Sept. 91	200	193,000	191,500-194,500
12,000,000	12,000,000	...	Linha do Rio de Janeiro	6 000-Jan. 91	100	120,000	
800,000	800,000	...	Pernambuco	...	200	235,000	
12,000,000	12,000,000	...	S. Christovão	8 000-Jan. 91	200	...	
3,000,000	3,000,000	...	Vila Isabel	...	200	...	

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000	4,000,000	164,220	Agência do Brasil	48 000-Jan. 08	80	48,500	
1,000,000	470,000	34,000	Alfama do Brasil	5 250-Jan. 91	100	60,000	
1,000,000	5,000,000	451,755	Anápolis	10 000-Jan. 91	100	250,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	34,334	Araruama	10 000-Feb. 91	100	75,000	
M 10,000,000	172,000	...	Bahianópolis	10 000-May 91	100	250,000	
1,000,000	13,000,000	41,151,355	Brasil	20 000-Jan. 92	200	18,000	105 000-113 000
1,000,000	9,000,000	...	Brazil e Londres	...	40	150,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,845,310	Brazil Norte America	8 000-Jan. 91	700	...	35 000-
1,000,000	1,223,000	200,000	Brazil e Rio de Janeiro	10 000-Jan. 91	100	60,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	53,580	Cental	5 000-July 91	100	108,100	
1,000,000	1,131,131	33,318	Classes Laboristas	80 000-Jan. 92	40	30,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Comércio do Rio de Janeiro	10 000-Jan. 92	200	250,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	Comercial do Rio de Jan.	10 000-Jan. 92	40	20,000	
1,000,000	2,000,000	3,065,150	Comerciantes	5 000-Jan. 91	100	120,000	
1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Comércio e Indústria	2 400-Jan. 92	40	50,000	255 000-
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	do 2 series	6 000-Jan. 92	100	100,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Commercio e Industria	6 000-Jan. 92	100	100,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Construtor do Brasil	...	40	44,000-40,000	
1,000,000	2,000,000	...	Continental	...	200	...	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Cosmopolita	5 000-Jan. 92	80	...	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Commercial	0 000-Jan. 91	100	160,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Industrial	5 000-Jan. 91	100	155,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Mercantil	10 000-Apr. 91	100	138,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Naval	10 000-Apr. 91	100	138,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	do 2 series	...	40	48,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Popular	10 000-Apr. 91	100	100,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Publico (Catal.)	5 000-Jan. 91	100	100,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Real do Brazil	10 000-Apr. 91	100	180,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	do 2 series	...	100	123,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Real do Brazil	10 000-Apr. 91	100	190,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Credito Real e Internac.	15 000-Apr. 91	60	40,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Deputados e Deputados	20 000-Jan. 92	200	250,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Federal do Brazil	10 000-Jan. 91	100	44,000	5 000-
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Fluminense	4 000-July 91	100	1,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000-40,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	4 000-Jan. 92	100	10,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	10,000-18,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
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1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
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1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 000-Jan. 92	100	21,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Francis-Bahia	10 00			

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
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Date	Steamer	Destination
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" 13	Trent....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 18	Clyde....	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 26	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

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